The Meekin Times

Victoria, Friday, January 12, 1894

THE MAYOR'S RESPONSIBILITY. The Times on Saturday ventured to remark that "it is a great mistake to represent the mayoralty as all-important in the line of civic government," by way of reminding the citizens that they should give attention to the aldermen as well as to the mayor. Our worthy neighbor's comment on this displays the customary eccentricity. It says:

We suspect that the editor of the Times has not studied the Municipalities Act. 1892, very closely, for if he had he would have found that the "mayoralty" is of very great importance in the line of civic

We may rejoin that the editor of the Colonist has paid very little attention to the meaning of words, or he would know that there is a decided difference between the phrases "all-important" and "of very great importance." If he looks a little more closely into the matter he will find that the Times' proposition and his own do not conflict in any way. By way of showing that the mayor is solely responsible for the present condition of the city the Colonist quotes two clauses of the municipal act bearing on the mayor's powers. This seems to us a waste of time, space and printer's ink. The most ignorant ratepaper knows that the mayor, of his own authority, cannot order sewers to be dug, water pipes to be laid, streets to be paved or sidewalks to be constructed. We should like to know what the suspension of officials or the "direction of the method of management of the corporation business and affairs" has to do with these things. Mr. Teague, if mayor, might suspend the whole staff at the city hall without securing any of the desired improvements. The mayor, we are told, has been the "managing director" of the city for two years, and therefore should be held responsible for everything that is wrong. Perhaps the Colonist will tell us of a case in which the managing director of a company has been held solely responsible for the joint acts of himself and his fellow-directors. We know of none. The Colonist's doctrine is in fact too nonsensical to be condisered seriously. If it were correct the obvious conclusion would be that there is no use for aldermen at all, since the mayor runs the whole affair himself. If the Colonist will only reflect calmly for a moment it may realize how ridiculous its position is. Mr. Teague, we should think, would feel none too grateful for the support of an advocate whose absurd claims and contentions are calculated to make him a laughing stock among the electors. There would be a possibility of harm in them as well, if the Colonist possessed any influence, for it would be a leaving the aldermen completely out of

SANITARY MATTERS.

Several matters of great importance to the city are dealt with in the report of Dr. George H. Duncan, medical health officer, which is published elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Duncan's remarks on the water supply are on the whole reassuring, though they indicate the desirability of a measure of improvement. It is satisfactory to know that the vegetable and other foreign matter in the water has not been productive of bad effects on the public health, but it is certainly to be wished that this matter should be removed. To that end all that appears necessary is more efficient filtering,' and this year's council will doubtless supply this want at an early day. The citizens will cordially approve an action that will promise an improvement in the water supply at no very great expense. What is said by Dr. Duncan in regard

to the sanitation of Chinatown and the Chinese washhouses deserves careful attention. These might easily prove sources of epidemics, and no one will feel inclined to dispute the proprietry of the health officer's recommendations. The same may be said of the observations on the treatment of vegetable gardens and milk farms. We completely agree with Dr. Duncan's views on sewerage matters. It is a little too late now to talk of changing the system, and as the separate system is a finality it should be carried out faithfully. We need add nothing to what we have previously said on the danger of treating surface drains as sewers, a practice that no modern sanitarian would uphold for an instant.

A public morgue is a necessity, as the health officer most clearly shows. The with the services of the sewerage engincost of providing a fit place need not be very heavy. Altogether, there is good reason to conclude that Dr. Duncau's views and recommendations are correct and that they should be acted upon by the council as far as lies in its power.

We should like to know where the Colonist discovered any signs of "undue effort on which we commented on Friday. The Times devoted no more space to it than the Colonist. The effusion our privileges to express regret that any eastern paper should be imposed on by an unscrupulous news-monger. That was the extent of our "excitement," we believe, and the Colonist has been indulging in its favorite vice of exagger 1-

No Condition Powders like Dick's Blood Purifier.

NORTH WARD MEETING.

Candidates Address the Ratepayers in the Hillside Ward School.

The main room of the Hillside Ward school house was crowded on Saturday evening with ratiopayers from the Work Estate portion of North Ward, all of whom took a keen interest in the proceedings. S. P. Mills was chosen as chairman and at the request of the meeting limited the speakers to twenty minutes. W. J. Leddingham, the candidate from Victoria West, was the first speaker. He read the resolutions passed at the Victoria West meeting. There had been complaint, he said, in the papers about the alldermen not being what they should be. The Spring Ridge meeting had nominated Ald. Bragg and therefore the people of Victoria West would, consistent with their resolution, support Ald. Bragg On motion the resolutions from Victoria West were received and laid on the

Ald. Baker asked the meeting to excuse him after he had made a few remarks, as he was suffering from a sore throat. Many present had heard him speak before and it was therefore useless for him to go over the same ground, Before the last election he promised that he would introduce a by-law to provide for surface drains. This he had done and the drains were about comple-ted. Much had been saild about them, But he was sure that they would benefit the city. A great deal had also been said about film and Ald. Bragg, but they were the only aldermen for 1893 whose hy-laws had been passed by the ratepayers. Other aldermen introduced bylaws which were defeated. Mayor Beaven, hie contiended, had not treated him or the rapepayers of North Ward fairly. If he did not think that he (Ald. Baker) was a proper person to place on committees why did he not place some other alderman from the North Ward on those committees? But Mayor Beaven had hard feelings against him and on that account the ward had to suffer. Mayor Beaven had said that a committee of itwo could work betther than a committee of three. That may be so, but it was usual to have a committee of three. During the latter part of 1893, there were six committees on which North Ward was not represented. He had been requested to become a candidate for reelection and had accepted. It was use-

less for him to say what had been done, but, if elected, he would do his best for the city in the fulture. Mr. Blackett had been induced to become a candidate for North Ward. Some gentlemen had asked him to stand and he tolld them he would do so if there were not sufficient candidates. Only two had anmounced themselves, so he had placed his nomination in the hands of the returning officer. He would let bygones be bygones and speak of the future. He was sattisfied that many men differed with Mr. Teague regarding the sewers. Already \$400,000 had been spent on the sewers and it would be wrong to go on with them unitil the present sewers had been completed. If the sewers would have to be continually flushed there would be a great waste of water. It would be my advice to test the sewers before more money was spent on them. The system followed by previous councils regarding roads, streets and bridges was entirely wrong. When he arrived

were reservoirs for walter, being lower in the middle than on the sides. The streets should be rounded, the drains kept clean and the rock placed on them covered with sand. Most of the work done on the streets is done in the wet weather when men can only do a half a day's The surface drains, he considered them sewers, were commenced in bad weather So had the Burnside road colvent, which would cost three times as much as it should on account of washouts. Last year, Mayor Beaven had promised to try and reduce the taxes, but instead ratepayers had to pay more than ever. The hospital may have been necessary but the people refused to pass a by-law to build the hospital, and neither Mayor Beaven or any one else had any night to override the wishes of the people. The money with which it was proposed to buy the "farm" should be kept to defray the expenses of any future epidemic. He did not think that the local improvement system should be more simple way. The first municipal The tax on improvements should be abolished. It would force the people owning vacant fand to build, as it would be more profitable for them. He did not intend to run under false colors. The salaries of the civic officials should be made to suit the times. Last year the salaries took one-third the revenue. Some of the officials received too much for the work done. If elected he would do his best to reduce some of the salaries. There were men earning \$2 a day who were well able to occupy the best position in the corporation employ, and would glad to take a position at less than the officials receive now. The principal offiters should be elected every year. He objected to a personal canvas and would

not carry on one. If elected he wanted to go to the council free-handed. (Applause.) Ald. Bragg challenged any one to say that he in any way obstructed the working of the council. When elected to the council he promised to endeavor to reduce the high salaries paid the officials, and he tried without success to have this But he did succeed in doing away eer (Mr. Mohum). He was receiving \$250 a month, although the funds for sewierage purposes thad been exhausted. was a difficulty, viz., that the improvements were security for the debt of the The comsolidation of the debt excitement" over the "Vancouver Liar's" drains constructed in Work estate. He to do. If elected he would do his best

did us no harm, but it is surely within to harmonize with other aldermen. (Ap-W. J. Leddingham contended that to settle various public matters one must go to the first principle. More good would be got out of the council if the ratepayers would appoint committees and let those committees give the councity. The present filter beds were not cfl the benefit of their experience. He large enough for the water supplied to was sorry that the people had gone so far the city. The engineer had come to the lameness is shown, while if a Spavin, with the present system of sewerage. One conclusion that large iron filters, costing. Curb, or Ringbone has already formed, of the prime movers for the present sys- about \$5000 each, were preferable to the it is cured with Dick's Blister. Get

cause it was cheaper. It would be much [cheaper to have one system instead of would carry sewage. He had written commend themselves to everyone. an anonymous letter signed "94," and would be well to do this work this some of his opinions. He read another letter in which he favored the local improvement system. (Appliause.) W. J. Dwyer said the judge of the su-

preme court had made right the error of n city clerk and his name was to be placed on the voters' list. He thought the sewerage system should be carried out to completion, the contracts and work being given to local men. The quality and quantity of water should be improved, built the means left to an en-The streets should be imgineer. proved by some other system than the one at present in vogue. Government street might be paved after the sewers were completed. The electric light system would bear improvement and the James Bay flat should be filled in. Sewers and paving should be constructed under the local improvement system. The effort to obtain the Indian reserve for the city should be continued. He favored the abolition of taxes on improvements and the economical, not niggardly or extravagant, management of the city. He would promise that if elected all portions of the ward would be fairly dealt with by him.

bosh" talked as had been talked to-When candidates are talking night. about official sallaries why do they not promise to do the work of aldermen for in Vancouver while in Victoria they They say nothing about the \$400 aldermen receive. Candidates promise a lot of things, but they will find they cannot accomplish them when they get there. The present sewers are failures. There is a lot of dirt in them now. Mr. Telague-Have you been through

Mr. Humber-No. and neither have you. The surface drains are as bad as the sewers. The money spent on them had been wasted. He did not know whether he would become a candidate for alderman, but if he did he would oppose more borrowing. It would hardly eem like an election if he did not run.

(Annlause.) Mayor Beaven congratulated the people of the north ward on the fact that they would be able to hold their meetings next year in a larger and better uilding and that the one they were at present occupying would be delegated to For this they had to thank the council and board of school tructees. He hoped that the building would be a benefit to both the present and the ris-ing generation. Ald. Bragg in his speech had very often mentioned his (Mayor Beaven's) name. Ald. Bragg had said that the mayor could carry anything he wished through the council. This made the speaker think that he was a good deal more than he thought he was. There was one thing that occurred during the year that he might mention. It was in reference to the sewerage engineer, Mr. Mohun. He had nothing whatever to say against Mr. Mohun personally. As soon as the money voted for sewerage purposes had been exhausted, he, as mayor, called the attention of the council to the fact that there would be no money with which to pay Mr. Mohun's ratepayers had refused to wote any more Tr was the same with the sewers. Men for sewerage purposes. A ma-who run them down knew no more of the aldermen decided to retain betout them than the man in the moon. Mr. Mohun, and he had no doubt they misfortune to have the mayoralty consewers were commenced the streets were
was not his fault that Mr. Mohun was

Ald Rabar was one of

Mr. Teague—Oh! you don't know what test engross the attention of the citizens. disgraceful and the manmer of repairing not discharged. Ald, Baker was one of lose who were in favor of retaining Mr. Mohun at that time. The chief object for retaining him seemed to be that the sewers at that time had not been taken over from the contractor by the city. This was one of the illustrations of the fact. that suggestions made by the mayor were not always carried out by the council. Most of the speakers now seem to think that it was right to discharge Mr. Mo-

It had been a hobby of his for a long

while to have the tax on improvements

hun.

abolished, but the difficulty was that he had been unable to get the people to agree with him. Now the people were favor of the abolition of the tax. It had been detected, however, that at least a small rate had to be levied on the improvements as the bonds of the city were secured by the improved property and it would be improper to take away the bondholders' security. This difficulty could be surmounted by the consolidation of the debt and there might also be a inflicted on the outskirts of the city, act that he introduced in the legislature provided for the exemption of improve ments from taxation. That was before Henry George or single tax were spoken For doing this at that time he was hooted at and looked upon as a crank, The other members said "Why should not a man who puts up a building for profit be taxed?" The local improvement system was not favored because it. was not started when the city was young. If it had prevailed at first it would have been a good thing for the city. People living in the outskirts said it was unfair after they had paid their share for the improvements in the centre of the city. that they should be called upon to pay for their own improvements. It was good system for a new city to adopt. (Applause.) People wanted improvements and the question was how was the council to make them. Last year it was said that the council made a mistake in applying the system so generally. The bylaw was amended so that new streets and sidewalks could be constructed by funds out of the general revenue. Before this amendment was made the work had to be done under the local improvement system. It would have been illegal to do it otherwise. It was a wise move of the council to make the amendment. The waterworks were a useful He had always advocated the abolition and valuable asset to the city, but misof the tax on improvements, but there takes had been made. The council that inaugurated the system made a mistake. They only purchased the land that the engineer said would be overflowed. This would, bowever, do away with this. He land could not be defined. They might had kept his promise regarding an en-deavor to have a new school and surface ing the land up to the higher water mark, but their so doing, had and would had not placed himself in front of the cause trouble and expense to the city. sewerage engineer; he had only fairly The dam had recently been raised, there criticized the work, which he had a right by flooding the land and the occupiers thereof had complained. But it was impossible to define the land that belonged to the city. The council for 1894 should purchase the land that forms the water shed for the lake and then raise the dam. That was one of the objections he had to the Victoria & Sidney railway running through the land as he wanted it for the

many as the council wished could be used. The engineer had the plans of A main that would carry water one and he was sure that they would would be well to do this work this year. from that the ratepayers could glean He did not favor borrowing money for all purposes, but the city got a return from the water works which would be even greater in the future. Although Victoria was the oldest city, not as much had been spent on her water system as has been spent on the Vancouver and New Westminster systems. There were many other things that should be taken up this year. The taxes here are lower than they are in any other city in the province. The general rate on land in Victoria is 13 mills on the dollar while in Vancouver and Westminster it is 20 Some would say, but your assessment is higher? All we know is that the statute says the land shall be assessed at its full value. Improvements in Victoria are taxed at one-half their value while in Vancouver they are assessed at 75 per cent. of their value. The general and special rates in Victoria, with the rebate, did not amount to as much as the general and special rates in Vancouver with their rebate. Here the tax with the rebate amounts to 15.80 mills while in Westminster it amounted to 17 mills.

In answer to a question Mayor Beaven stated that he would do his best to have the municipal act amended so that a M. Humber had never heard so much | three-fifths majority would be necessary to pass a by-law. It was a queer thing that at the last session the legislature had made a three-fifths majority necessary changed the three-fifths majority to a bare majority. (Applause.)

Mr. John Teague said there was one

matter upon which he would like to That was the sewerage system. speak In 1885 the question of sewerage was ed and Mr. Pickering's plans were paid part of the system, but unfortunately know where the failure came in. When the separate system was first spowas not to be compared with that of an expert such as Mr. Herring. The system was the most expensive one, but | limited by agreement, and thus the price | he dropped the banner down a little, set which meant about 1,000 buildings, some them large ones, had been made to

the sewer, and they were operated for the greater part of a year before the flush tanks were put in. They had therefore been working under a disadvantage. They would work much better if they were half full. It was impossible for sewerage matter to accumulate in sewers if they were properly flushed. How would it be if a man who had a dispute with his neighbor which had to be settled in court refused to employ a lawyer, or a man who was sick would refuse to call in a doctor. The former would lose his case and the latter That was in 1892 after the would be carried to Ross Bay cemetery.

> Ex-Ald, Humber-You will find, out ratepayers not to waste \$2,000 for an The sewers had been tested expert. and the \$2,000 could could be better ppent in extending the system. (Ap-

> Ex-Ald. Humber-What about the surface drains? Mr. Teague-Your ideas about ideas about the sewers. They are very crude. It was better to spend money on sewers which would prevent sickness than paying for the opinions of experts. What Mayor Beaven had said about the boundaries of Elk Lake was quite true.

land around the lake and raise the dam. (Applause.) Ald. Munn was called on. He said he was not a candidate for North word, but he was a voter for North ward, and, like those present, was interested in the candidates for that ward. He ought to know something about municipal affairs after having been in the council for three years. An alderman must first convince himself and then convince the ratepayers that he is on the right track. It is hard at times to convince his constituents that he is right. He had recently introduced a resolution advocatting certain amendments to the municipal act. Among these was one to raise special rate for school purposes, so that when the rate was raised the ratepayers could enquire the why and wherefor from the trustees who spent the money. If the amendments were made would assist both the aldermen and to the ratepayers that the city's sinking fund should be earning but 4 per cent. when it might be invested where it could earn 8 per cent. The present was guns and repeating rifles. slow way of paying off the debt. (Applause.) On motion of Mr. Gilchrist, seconded

by Mr. Allen, Ald. Baker was unanimously chosen as candidate for that portion of North ward. Geo. Jeeves suggested that the

school house be turned into a fire hall,

ap-

After tendering the chairman a vote of thanks the meeting adjourned.

a suggestion that was met with

Foreign News. London, Jan. 6.—The German steamer Acapulco, which sailed from Havre on December 10th for Bordennx has not been heard of since she left Havre. At the utmost the steamer should not have form, and the following extract from the occupied more than four days on the passage to Bordeaux. It is feared she formylered with all on board in one of the fierce storms that recently swept over the eastern Atlantic.

There's Many a Slip. Now that winter has come, orses and cattle will be injured by slipping. A strain causes a lameness which if properly attended to from the start will soon be cured, but if left a hadd substance often forms over a joint and a serious blemish results. Dick's Lini-ment should be applied as soon as any tem had said the system was better be present system of beds. A few or as Dick's, it costs only 50 cents.

Severe Pain in Shoulder 2 Years Cured by "The D.&L." Menthol Plaster. My wife was afflicted for two years with a severe pain under the left shoulder and through to ther using many remedies without relief, she tried a "D. & L." Menthol Plaster, it did its wa have been sold by me here, giving equal satisfaction.

J. B. SUTHERLAND Druggist, River John, M. Sold Everywhere, 25c. each.

RICHEST MAN IN AFRICA.

He is Sir Cecil Rhodes, Cape Premier -Son of a Poor English Clergyman. The big man in South Africa just now Sir Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony, who, owing to the Matabele war, has recently been a conspicuous figure before the world. That he is a man of no ordinary parts is evident from the fact that Editor Stead has awarded him the distinction of being the third greatest of living Englishmen, Gladstone and Salisbury alone being greater. But Sir Cecil's present greatness, according to the New York World, is not so interest. ing as the singularity and romance of his career. He is not only the greatest man in Africa, but the richest as well. He

is only about 40 years old, but his wealth is estimated at \$30,000,000. This may be higher than the real figure, but there is no doubt that he possesses a prodigious fortune for South Africa. Sir Cecil is the sole author of his own ortunes.

Like nearly all of the great men of the British colonies, he is Briton born. His father was a poon English clergyman, with the large family such men proverbially have. Cecil was one of the younger sons, and about the time of the great diamond discoveries at Kimberley went to South Africa fortune seeking. He did not achieve anything brilliant until he got up a trust. In fact. Sir Cecil was one of the first men to form a trust, just as he was one of the first taken up, the separate system was adopt- to reap the greatest profit from this form of modern aggrandizement. The Kimfor. Work was commenced on John- berley mines which are now producing son street, which was intended to be all the diamonds of commerce except those taken from two small mines in the those who had it in hand made a hungle | Orange Free State, were controlled by of it. The next thing to do was to ob- rival companies, the De Beers syndicate tain an expert, and Randolph Herring and others. Competition among them bewas chosen. He advised the council to | ing very sharp, they forced the price of accept Mr. Mohun's plans, which they diamonds down to a comparatively small The work of construction was figure. Mr. Rhodes, for he was not a commenced and the system was in pact baronet then, induced these companies to executed. It had been stated that the join in a syndicate, which took the name system was a failure. He would like De Beers, after the leading company. The Rothschilds, persuaded by Sir Cecil to purchase, are among the heaviest ken of he objected to it, but his opinion stockholders in this corporation, which is one of the richest in the world. The production of diamonds at Kimberley is

he most costly part of it had been is sustained. It is said that the yield of About 300 connections, gems from each ton of diamondiferous kers and burnt him before it could be earth at Kimberley is so regular that the | put out. owners can calculate very closely what great block of stock, which formed the nucleus of his present immense fortune. Then he decided to be a gentleman, as one understands the term in Great Bribecame much interested there in the Home Rule movement, and gave Mr. Parnell \$50,000 to be used in its behalf. But he quickly grew tired of idleness and returned to South Africa. He went into politics there and was elected to the cape premier of that colony. Ever since he has en the head of affairs at the cape and throughout South Africa.
Sir Cecil is emphatically a strong man. In South Africa they look upon him as their Bismarck. He is full of ambitions

schemes, of which he makes no secret. He is English to the core, and is a thor ough imperialist. He dreams of a consolidated British empire, embracing the choicest portions of the globe. In this empire he wants South Africa to take a leading part. One of his recent projects is a telegraph line from Cairo to Cape Town, by way of Zanzibar and the great lakes, and already, by means of the war surface drains are something like your in Matabeleland, he is pursuing his plan that the English may possess every inch of the soil in the southern half of the continent fit for the habitation of white men. Ten years ago, at Kimberley, he stood before a map of Africa. He placed his hand across the interior up to the mouth of the Congo and the great lakes It would be as well to purchase more

and said: "All that shall be English. That is my

dream.' His dream seems to be coming true. for the English, under his leadership, are pushing northward and it is believed that the Germans will abandon their possessions in South Africa. The Portuguese can be driven out. Then the English flag will fly from the Southern Ocean up to the limits marked by Sir Cecil. There is no land beyond that line and be low the Sahara for which a white man need care. Sir Cecil was the organizer of the char-

tered company which is now waging the war with the Matabeles, and in order to give it standing in Europe, he made the Duke of Fife, the Prince of Wales' sonin-law, chairman. The thinly disguised object of this company was to seize the vast and fertile country, rich also in minerals, lying north of the old South African colonies. This, guided by the the ratepayers. It seemed scarcely fair strong hand of Sir Cecil, the company is now doing. There is an abundance of gold in Mashonaland, to which his company is making good its title with Maxim In appearance Sir Cecil is a typical Englishman in every respect but one. He has no side whiskers. Sir Cecil neither writes, speaks nor converses well. His eminence has been gained without any of these gifts. He has many enemies, both in Africa and Great Britain, who charge that he does not scruple to slaughter the natives in order to add to English territory and his own wealth.

> An Anecdote of Lincoln. Albert Jasper Conant was the first to paint a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. which he did between the martyr president's election and inauguration, and in his contribution gives his recollections of Mr. Lincoln. The matten in this article has, of course, never appeared in any many interesting anecdote will be of general interest:

"Among the incidents of his earlier life which Mr. Lincoln related on that occasion none was, to me, so interesting and suggestively impressive as that one simple event which, although happening in the ordinary course of trivial business transactions, nevertheless became the nivotal point of his life, and, in fact, so to speak, the regeneration of his own be-This is the way he told the story: ing. "'One day a man who was migrating to the west drove up in front of my store with a wagon which contained his family and household plunder. He asked me if I would buy an old barrel, for which he had no room in his wagon, and which he said contained nothing of spe-

cial value. I did not want it, but oblige him I bought it, and paid him, think, half a dollar for it. further examination I put it away in the store and forgot all about it. Some time after, in overhauling things, I came upon the barrel, and emptying it upon the floor to see what it contained, I found at the bottom of the rubbish a complete edition of 'Blackstone's Commentaries' began to read those famous works, and had plenty of time, for during the long summer days, when the farmers were busy with their crops, my customers were few and far between. The more I read this was said with unusual emphasis

-the more intensely interested I became Never in my whole life was my mind so thoroughly absorbed. I read until I de voured them. In the succeeding fall was appointed a delegate to the Whie convention, which met at Springfield where I was called upon for a speech After the adjournment Judge to me: "Mr. Lincoln, why don't you practice law?" I replied that I had never thought of doing so, as I had never studied law. 'But,' said the judge, 'you have eminent qualifications for a lawyer, and if you come to Springfield and read law in the office of — (naming the firm) for six months, at the next term of the court, in the spring, I will admit you to the bar.' This opened up a new life to me. I sold out my grocery store, came here, studied law for six months with the firm named, and at the next term of the court was admitted to the bar'

NANAIMO

Nanaimo, Jan. 8.-The entertainment given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Saturday night by the scholars of the High school was good. The hit of the evening was the laughable farce. "Tramps vs. Female Vanity." The respective parts were well taken by both the young lady performers and the young

During the performance J. Frazer. acting as Santa Claus nearly met a serious mishap. A banner he was carry. ing caught fire from the lighted tapers which surrounded his head-dress, and as fire to the material composing his whis-

At a meeting of the Poultry Society. the value of their products every year held on Saturday, it was shown that will be. Sir Cecil did not do all this there was a deficit of \$363.73. A comfor any small reward. He received a mittee was appointed to take steps to have the society incorporated and to consider the best means of discharging the debt. A letter was read from Mr. Hewes, stating that Mr. Carmichael of tain, and went back to England to live. Victoria had attempted to injure his reputation at the opening of the Seattle poultry show. In consequence he society has decided to expel Mr. Carmichael from placing future exhibits at the Nanaimo poultry exhibition. Hon. E. Dewdney, Hon. Theo. Davie, Hon. J. parliament, becoming soon afterward the H. Turner, president and vice president were elected life members of the so--sand steen The funeral of the late David Hopkins took place on Saturday under the auspices of the M. M. L. P. A. The funeral was very largely attended. The funeral

"Only the Scars Remain,"

place on Gabriola Island vesterday.

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co... Philadelphia, Pa., who certi-

fies as follows: "Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines S performing D cures, cleansing N the blood, etc., O none impress me more than my PA own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family phy-

sician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

싷

Mother Urged Me o try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleas-

ure in telling what good it did for me." Ayer's Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Curesothers, will cure you

The virtues of the two staple articles of food,

Beef and Wheat, combined with the standard tonic Hypophosphites.

If anything can tone up and strengthen, it is



I. In the heart of tha grandest region of En District of Cumberlan land, fair as a dream pose, lie the vale, the et of Grasmere. Towards the north cending highway to where more than a th the first Edward crue of Northumbria and b tered monarch, Dunm cairn or Raise of pebl as he left it to this day ing Edge of lordly He and fierce beyond, To the west wind

edges of Steel Fell and half-ruined mighty cast black cone-like Langd and shutting in this va east are the heights of field and Nab Scar. mere, blue and deep an ed by one emerald is and shadowless betwee Where its dreamful the south toward shimr ter and Royal Winders let side of the lake a mountain-which the holt," provincial dialec hill"-juts out boldly It is forest-crowned a turies-old trees. The winds around and belo lake. The ancient if embowered Ambleside, Undbrian stubbornness across the height, is brown and smooth by haste, by Cupid-teas blushing lases, by wand poets seeking the haunt Southey and Coleridge, tourists from far-off love to dream again shrine of love.

Just there at the where silence is sound trees interlace above the the massive arches of thedral nave, the suns through an oriel windo again, across meadow, mountain sides, in ut with the tenderest visio eyes, the very peaks of centuries have been se famous in legend, rom stands England's tender shrines, the ancient U

gate. At noontide of an A before the day of its pa mere hamlet lay snug a head of the mere besid able of English parish old St Ogwald's " Almost from the dawn in Britain it has bee Grasmere on the Satu Oswald's day, by that beolete ceremony, tre brian folk with someth affection from even rush-bearing, or strew temples with rushes an This noonday the anci

ed smilingly half wakin of repose. The tiny stood open. There w the graves of Wordswo Coleridge. A whiteha beautiful young woman young man were leaning yard wall, as if listening of the Rothay stream mountain carts stood white cottages laden v 'sieves," the peasants ered from the breezy 'vegrom' crew with ca halted at the village whummeling their carts cattle, turning loose th dren, and disposing the a Punch and Judy book and splintered merry-g staves of hymns to St. bearing hymns and of were wafted from uns little inns were being la From some far and si floated unrestrainable lage, band, tuning and strains of Jemmy Daw march, which in olden the strings of Jemmy and full in the drows old inn porch, where worth, Coleridge, De once sat in loving con haired ravens of the ar

and sagely cawed and These were Christoph Harris, Jemmy Railton Tommy Bamthet, all se Westmoreland gentry now patriarchal Grasm met at each other's in public house, or wherev lage hospitality or of he est, there to plaint u present times or to over the brave and be

Cursty Harris had at the end of the sto shaggy brows were dr his lips were grotesqu corners of the under li by some unusual inne to the bottom of his friends knew this was en, and they kept si interchanging sly nudg expectant prophecy. said softly:

"Th' auld toun is to ventured Johnny Railte "An' St. Oaswauld ommy Bamthet with and Will, 'is bogle ne the Wush'n Gaet. Cursty Harris holp t' "Nabuddy!" retorted gely that his three co